



DEFENSE SUPPLY CENTER PHILADELPHIA WEST COAST SUPPORT OFFICE

Excerpt News

Phytosanitary/Quarantine Information

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Japan

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Prohibited Products

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES: ----subject----

?? Host material of *Ceratitis capitata* (Mediterranean fruit fly):

Actinidia chinensis (kiwi)

Anacardium occidentale (cashew nut)

Annona spp.

Artocarpus spp.

Asimina spp. (pawpaw)

Averrhoa carambola (carambola)

Blighia sapida (akee)

Cactaceae Family

Calophyllum inophyllum (Alexandrian laurel)

Capsicum frutescens (Annum) (pepper)

Carica spp.

Carissa spp.

Casimiroa edulis (white sapote)

Citrus aurantiifolia (lime)

C. aurantium (sour orange)

C. grandis (pummelo)

C. limon (lemon)

C. medica (citrus citron)

C. paradisi (grapefruit)

C. reticulata (mandarin orange, tangerine)

C. reticulata x. ***Fortunella*** (orange, calamondin)

C. reticulata x. ***Sinensis*** (orange, king)

C. reticulata var. ***Unshu*** (orange, unshu)

C. sinensis (orange, sweet)

Coccinia spp.

Coffea spp.

Cucurbitaceae Family (including cucumber, watermelon, muskmelon, pumpkin, etc.)

Cydonia oblonga (quince)

Dimocarpus longan (longan)

Diospyros spp.

Dovyalis spp.

Eriobotrya japonica (loquat)

Feijoa spp.

Ficus spp.

Fortunella japonica (kumquat, Chinese orange)

Fragaria spp. (strawberry)

Garcinia spp.

Gossypium spp.

Ilex spp.

Juglans spp. (walnut with husk)

Litchi chinensis (litchi)

Lycopersicon lycopersicum (tomato, pink and red ripe)

Malpighia spp.

Malus sylvestris (apple)

Mangifera spp.

Morus spp.

Muntingia calabura

Murraya exotica (mock orange)

Musa spp. (excluding immature banana)

Myrciaria cauliflora (jaboticaba)

Olea europea (olive)

Opuntia spp. (optunia cactus)

Passiflora spp.

Persea americana (avocado)

Phaseolus spp.

Phoenix dactylifera (date)

Pimenta dioica (allspice)

Pouteria sapota (mam mee apple)

Prunus americana (plum)

P. armeniaca (apricot)

P. avium (Cerasus) (cherries, sweet and sour)

P. domestica (prune)

P. dulcis (Amygdalus) (almond with husk)

P. persica (peach)

P. persica var. ***Nectarina*** (nectarine)

P. salicina (Japanese plum)

Psidium spp.

Punica granatum (pomegranate)

Pyrus communis (pear)

Ribes spp.

Rosaceae Family

Rutaceae Family

Santalum spp.

Sapotaceae Family

Solanaceae Family (including eggplant, tomato, bell pepper, and tobacco)

Spondias spp.

Syzygium spp.

Terminalia spp.

Thevetia peruviana (yellow oleander)

Vicia faba (broad bean)

Vitis spp. (grape)

Ziziphus spp.

Produced or packed in any United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Medfly regulated area

?? Host material of **Ceratitis capitata** (Mediterranean fruit fly):

Hawaii, West Indies (excluding Cuba), Africa, Albania, Argentina, Australia (except Tasmania), Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Uruguay, and Former Yugoslavia

?? Reexport of Mediterranean fruit fly host material to Japan

Fruits and vegetables considered by Japan to be hosts of Medfly are prohibited entry from countries considered by Japan to be infested with this organism. Such commodities remain prohibited regardless of whether they have met the entry requirements of the United States.

Phytosanitary Certificates for Reexport (PPQ Form 579) are **NOT** to be issued for any commodity falling into this category even if given a quarantine treatment in the country of origin or in the United States.

The following countries are considered by Japan to be infested with the Medfly:

Hawaii, West Indies, Africa (entire continent), Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, El Salvador, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Uruguay, and Yugoslavia

?? Fruit except ***Cocos nucifera*** (coconut), ***Ananas comosus*** (pineapple), ***Carica papaya*** (solo type papaya under treatment program), and ***Musa x Paradisiaca*** (green, immature banana only (Administratively, green, immature bananas are enterable into Japan from Hawaii accompanied by a PC))

Hawaii because of ***Ceratitis capitata*** (Mediterranean fruit fly), ***Dacus cucurbitae*** (melon fly), and ***D. dorsalis*** (oriental fruit fly)

?? Fruit except ***Cocos nucifera*** (coconut) and ***Ananas comosus*** (pineapple) Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands because of ***Ceratitis capitata*** (Mediterranean fruit fly)

?? Host fruit of *Anastrepha suspensa* (Caribbean fruit fly) except for *Citrus* spp. and *Mangifera indica* (mango) which are handled under special certification programs in Florida

Florida

?? Host material of *Bactrocera cucurbitae* (=*Dacus c.*)(melon fly), *B. tyroni* (=*D. tyroni*) (Queensland fruit fly), and *B. dorsalis* (=*D. dorsalis*)(Oriental fruit fly):

Fresh fruit of the following plant genera and families

Actinidia chinensis (kiwi)

Annona spp. (custard-apple)

Areca catechu (betel nut)

Arenga engleri

Artocarpus spp.

Averrhoa carambola (carambola)

Baccaurea sapida

Bouea spp.

Cajanus cajan (pigeon pea)

Calophyllum inophyllum (Alexandrian laurel, Indian laurel)

Capsicum spp. (peppers)

Carica papaya (papaya)

Casimiroa edulis (white sapote)

Citrus spp. (lime, orange, lemon, citron, tangerine, tangelo, grapefruit)

Clausena lansium (wampi)

Coffea spp.

Cucurbitaceae (gourd family)(live vines, leaves and fruit)

Cydonia oblonga (quince)

Dimocarpus longan (longan)

Diospyros spp.

Eriobotrya japonica (loquat)

Eugenia spp.

Ficus spp. (fig)

Fragaria (strawberry)

Garcinia spp. (gourka, mangosteen)

Hylocereus spp.

Lansium spp.

Litchi chinensis (litchi)

Lycopersicon lycopersicum (tomato)

Malus spp. (apple)

Malpighia glabra (Barbados cherry)

Mangifera spp. (mango)

Morus spp.

Musa x Paradisiaca (banana) (mature)

Myrica rubra

Nephelium lappaceum (rambutan)

Olea europaea (olive)

Passiflora spp. (passion-flower)

Persea americana (avocado)

Phaseolus vulgaris (kidney bean)

Phoenix dactylifera (date palm)

Prunus spp. (plum, apricot, cherry, nectarine)

P. persica (peach)

Psidium spp. (guava)

Punica granatum (pomegranate)

Pyrus spp. (pear)

Rubus spp. (berries)

Sandoricum koetjape (santol)

Sapotaceae (sapodilla family)

Solanum spp.

S. melongena (eggplant)

Spondias spp.

Syzygium spp. (jambolan, lontar, rose apple)

Terminalia catappa (Indian almond, tropical almond)

Vigna unguiculata (cowpea)

Vitis spp. (grape)

Zizyphus spp. (jujube)

Hawaii, Australia (except Tasmania), Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, China,

East Timor, Easter Island, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Laos,

Malaysia, Micronesia, Myanmar, New Caledonia, Pakistan, Papua New

Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Society Islands, Sri Lanka, Taiwan,

Tanzania, Thailand, Timor, Tubuai Islands, and Vietnam

?? Host fruit of ***Laspeyresia pomonella*** (***Laspeyresia*** = ***Cydia*** in N. America)(codling moth):

Cydonia oblonga (quince)

Juglans spp. (walnut) excluding in shell walnuts of the Hartley, Payne, and Franquette varieties certified under a special program

Malus spp. (apple)

Prunus spp. (apricot, cherry (excluding cherries of the Bing, Brooks, Lambert, Tulare, and Van varieties certified under a special program), nectarine (excluding nectarines of the Summer Grand, Spring Red, Firebrite, Fantasia, May Grand, and Red Diamond varieties certified under a special program), peach, plum)

Pyrus spp. (pear)

U.S.A. (excluding Hawaii), Afghanistan, Africa, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Brazil, Byelorussia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Estonia, Europe, Georgia, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kirghiz, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Moldavia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Russia, Syria, Tadzhikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukrainia, Uruguay, and Uzbekistan

Mexican origin fruit offered for re-export from the continental U.S.A. Do not issue a PPQ Form 579, Federal Phytosanitary Certificate for Re-export.

NOTE: Fruit are enterable into Japan when moving directly between Mexico and Japan. Also, fresh fruit may transit the U.S.A. enroute to Japan if packed

and loaded into airtight containers in Mexico and accompanied by phytosanitary certificates issued for Japan by the Mexican plant quarantine authority.

?? Hosts of ***Cylas formicarius*** (sweet potato weevil) leaves, vines, tuberous roots, and other underground portions of the following:

Calystegia spp. (bindweed)

Ipomoea spp. (sweet potato, bush morning, glory, wild sweet potato vine)

Manihot esculenta (cassava) (live tuberous roots and underground portions)

Pharbitis spp. (=***Diatremis***)

U.S.A. (including Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands), Africa, Antigua, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Brunei, Cambodia, Cayman Islands, China, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Formosa, Grenada, Guadeloupe (and St. Barthelemy), Haiti, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kampuchea, Laos, Malaysia, Martinique, Melanesia, Mexico, Micronesia, Montserrat, Myanmar, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Polynesia, Portuguese, St. Christopher (St. Kitts) - Nevis, St. Eustatius, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, South America, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Timor, Vietnam, and Virgin Islands (British)

?? Hosts of ***Euscepes postfasciatus*** (West Indian sweet potato weevil) live vines, leaves, tuberous roots, and other underground portions:

Calystegia spp. (bindweed)

Ipomoea spp. (sweet potato, bush morning glory, wild sweet potato vine)

Pharbitis spp. (=*Diatremia*)

U.S.A. (including Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands), Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Cayman Islands, China, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe (and St. Barthelemy), Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Melanesia, Mexico, Micronesia, Montserrat, New Zealand, Polynesia, St. Christopher (St. Kitts) - Nevis, St. Eustatius, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and South America, and the Virgin Islands (British)

?? Hosts of **Leptinotarsa decemlineata** (Colorado potato beetle) live haulms and leaves of cabbage and of plants

Cirsium spp. (thistle, plume thistle)

Solanaceae Family

Verbascum spp. (mullein)

Continental U.S.A., Austria, Belgium, Bosnia, Canada, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, and United Kingdom.

?? Hosts of ***Omphisa anastromosalis*** (sweet potato stem borer):

Ipomoea spp. (sweet potato, bush morning, glory, wild sweet potato vine)

Hawaii, Cambodia, China, Formosa, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Kampuchea, Lao, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam

?? Hosts of *Globodera rostochiensis* (golden nematode) (live tubers and underground portions of plants):

***Chenopodium* spp.**

Solanaceae Family

North America (excluding West Indies), Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Former Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom

?? ***Brassica oleracea*** var. ***Capitata*** above ground portions (cabbage)

Continental U.S.A., Austria, Belgium, Bosnia, Canada, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, and United Kingdom because of *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (Colorado potato beetle)

?? ***Cirsium*** spp. (thistle, plume thistle) live haulms and leaves of cabbage and of plants of the genera

Continental U.S.A., Austria, Belgium, Bosnia, Canada, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy,

Luxembourg, Macedonia, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, and United Kingdom because of
Leptinotarsa decemlineata (Colorado potato beetle)

?? ***Convolvulus*** spp. (bindweed) tuberous roots and other underground portions
U.S.A. (including Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands), Africa, Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Burma, China, Formosa, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Kampuchea, Laos, Malaysia, Melanesia, Mexico, Micronesia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Polynesia, Portuguese Timor, Singapore, South America, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam because of
Cylas formicarius (sweet potato weevil)
U.S.A. (including Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands), China, Melanesia, Mexico, Micronesia, New Zealand, Polynesia, and South America because of
Euscepes batatae (West Indian sweet potato weevil)

?? ***Dioscorea*** spp. (yam) tuberous roots and other underground portions
U.S.A. (including Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands), China, Melanesia, Mexico, Micronesia, New Zealand, Polynesia, and South America because of ***Euscepes batatae*** (West Indian sweet potato weevil)

?? ***Manihot esculenta*** (cassava) tuberous roots and other underground portions
U.S.A. (including Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands), Africa, Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Burma, China, Formosa, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Kampuchea, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, Micronesia, New Zealand,

Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Polynesia, Portuguese Timor, Singapore, South America, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam because of ***Cylas formicarius*** (sweet potato weevil)

?? **Solanaceae** Family (live tubers and other underground portions of plants of the family)

Continental U.S.A., Austria, Belgium, Bosnia, Canada, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, and United Kingdom because of **Leptinotarsa decemlineata** (Colorado potato beetle)

?? Solanaceae (including eggplant, potato, tomato, and bell pepper) tuberous roots and other underground portions

U.S.A. (excluding Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands), Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Byelorussia, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Estonia, Europe (excluding Albania and Greece), Falkland Islands, Georgia, India, Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Peru, Republic of South Africa, Russia, Tadzhikistan, Turmenistan, Ukrainia, Uruguay, and Uzbekistan because of ****Synchytrium endobioticum*** (potato wart)

?? Solanaceae (including eggplant, tomato, bell pepper, and tobacco) fresh fruit
Continental U.S.A., Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Byelorussia, Canada, Cuba, Estonia, Europe (excluding the Netherlands),

Georgia, Guatemala, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kirghiz, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Mexico, Moldavia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Russia, Syria, Tadzhikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukrainia, and Uzbekistan because of ***Peronospora tabacina*** (tobacco blue mold)

?? ***Solanum tuberosum*** (potato) tubers

Mexican origin tubers offered for reexport from the continental U.S.A. because of ****Synchytrium endobioticum*** (potato wart). Do not issue a PPQ Form 579, Federal Phytosanitary Certificate for Reexport. **NOTE:** Tubers are enterable into Japan when moving directly between Mexico and Japan. Also, the tubers may transit the U.S.A. enroute to Japan if packed and loaded into airtight containers in Mexico and accompanied by phytosanitary certificates issued for Japan by the Mexican plant quarantine authority.

?? ***Verbascum*** spp. (mullein) (live haulms and leaves of cabbage and of plants of the genera)

Continental U.S.A., Austria, Belgium, Bosnia, Canada, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, and United Kingdom because of ***Leptinotarsa decemlineata*** (Colorado potato beetle)